

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace Paragraphs [0017], [0020]-[0024], [0029], [0032], and [0035] with the following paragraphs rewritten in amendment format:

[0017] FIG. 2 2a shows a section according to II-II, developed in order to illustrate the magnetic field lines,

[0020] FIG. 5 shows a view ~~according to V in FIG., in of~~ a first variant of the embodiments of FIGS. 1 and 4, reduced,

[0021] FIG. 6 shows a section ~~according to taken through line AA shown in of this Fig. 5,~~

[0022] FIG. 7 shows a view ~~according to V in FIG., in of~~ a second variant of the embodiments of FIGS. 1 and 4, reduced,

[0023] FIG. 8 shows a view ~~according to V in FIG., in of~~ a third variant of the embodiments of FIGS. 1 and 4, reduced, and

[0024] FIG. 9 shows a view ~~according to V in FIG., in of~~ a fourth variant of the embodiments of FIGS. 1 and 4, reduced.

[0029] FIGS. 2a and 2b illustrates, developed, a cylindrical section through the yokes 20, 22 according to II-II (FIG. 2a) and, above it, the magnetic field strengths (FIG. 2b). This section illustrates only the parts in which the magnetic field lines run and therefore those which consist of a material of high magnetic permeability. These are the yokes 20, 22 and the alternating lamellae 4, 17. What can be seen are the U-shape of the ~~yoke 20~~ yokes 20, 22 with its legs 20', 20" and legs 22', 22", respectively, and a thick closed curve 34 which indicates the direction and polarity of the magnetic field (counterclockwise). In the adjacent region on the left in the figure, the field direction 35

is clockwise, that is to say opposite to that of the yokes 20, 22. A plurality of field lines are also indicated here, so that a zone 36 in which the field strength has a zero crossing can be seen.

[0032] In the variant of FIG. 4, identical or similar parts are given the reference symbols of FIG. 1 increased by 100. In contrast to FIG. 1, here, the yokes 120, 122 are mounted in the stationary part 101, that is to say do not rotate. There is therefore no longer any need for brush contacts. However, the feet 124, 125 of the yokes 120, 122 are separated from the yokes themselves by air gaps ~~133, 134~~ 132, 133 which can nevertheless be kept very small by virtue of the arrangement according to the invention. The feet 124, 125 are introduced into the side walls 112, 113 of the secondary part 108, so that the conditions in the space 128 are the same again as in FIG. 1. A further mounting 134 is provided between the stationary part 101 and the secondary part 108. With reference to the variant of FIG. 3, the foot 125 alone may serve as a yoke if the corresponding coil 123 is dispensed with.

[0035] In the variant of FIG. 7, two magnet coils 21, 76 can be seen on the front side of the secondary part. On the rear side of the latter, either also two congruent coils or none are provided. See the variant of FIG. 3. Here, again, the legs 20' of the first coil 21 and 75' of the second coil 76 are connected to a semicircular foot 70; and the other legs 20", 75" of the two coils 21, 76 are connected to another ~~common annular~~ semicircular foot 71. However, the two halves of the annulus do not touch one another with their end faces, for, of course, they have a different ~~polarity~~ polarities 72, 73. On the rear side of the secondary part 8, the same feet, which cannot be seen, are likewise

designed congruently with those which can be seen. In this variant, the field distribution is even more homogeneous, but a tilting moment is still always exerted on the lamellae.

Please add the following paragraphs:

[0001.1] This application is a National Stage of International Application No. PCT/AT2003/000328, filed 10/31/2003 ~~which. This application~~ claims the benefit of GM 739/2002, filed 10/31/2002. The disclosures of the above applications are incorporated herein by reference.

[0017.1] FIG. 2b is a graphical representation illustrating the magnetic field strength corresponding to the magnetic field lines of FIG. 2a,